The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,896. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" " including postage..... " 72 0
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Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
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Domestic Occurrences each..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

NORMAN—At Darjeeling, on the 29th August, the wife of C. G. Norman, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 33 years.

SANDYS—At Lucknow, on the 2nd September, Ellen Sophia Parr, the beloved wife of John U. Sandys.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

FURNIVALL—At Mussoorie, on the 2nd September, the wife of W. C. Furnivall, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

MAXWELL—At Simla, on the 5th September, the wife of Captain P. Maxwell, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

CULLEN—At Mhyere, on the 23rd August, the wife of J. Cullen, Esq., E. I. R., of a son.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—At Agra, on the 7th September, Mr. William Murphy, Conductor, Pension Establishment, aged 63, leaving a large family to lament his loss.

TURNBULL—At Landour, on the 30th ultimo, Colonel A. D. Turnbull, Royal Engineers, aged 45.

PALMER—At Peshawur, on the 1st September, of bronchitis, Catherine Isabel, youngest daughter of Major C. O'B. Palmer, 24th P. N. I., aged 8 months and 17 days.

BRIERLEY—At Roorkee, on the 3rd September, Serjeant A. J. Brierley, Overseer, Lucknow Division, Public Works.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on the 16th instant, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...ERSIAN GULF.

...India Steam Na...pany's (Limited)

STEAM TO THE P...UPHRATES.

THE British ...vigation ...Abbas, Screw Steam Ship ...ince. 750 Tons, 140 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the ... touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, B... Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient offer.

W. NICOL & Co., ...

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALAB... COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days' time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ISIS, 700 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GARDNER, will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Rockby, Tellicherry, Calicut, Mahe, Mangalore, Coconada, Calling Negapatam, Pamben, Tuticorin, Manapaud, Tondiapatam and Pulicat.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...ed to the Company's Steamers, and ...ntered in Cochin to the INDIA ...

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

...nbay Coast and River...vigation Company (L...further notice.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.			Dep.	...d from	
Bombay (Dep.	1	10	26	6	Cochin	Dep.	6	5
Bore Bunder...	2	11	21	10	Beypore	...	9	Por...
Ratnagherry	2	11	21		Calicut	...	9	12	Sept...
Vingorla ...	2	11	21		Tellicherry	...	10	3	...
Goa ...	3	12	22	8	Carwar	...	12	8	...
Carwar ...	3	12	22	4	Cannanore	...	3	4	...
Gomptah ...	3	12	22		Gomptah	...	3	6	...
Mangalore ...	3	12	22	9	Mangalore	...	11	21	4
Cannanore	4	1	23	1	Gomptah	...	11	21	...
Tellicherry	4	1	23	11	Carwar	...	12	22	20	...
Calicut ...	4	1	24	5	Goa ...	...	1	25	4	12	...
Beypore ...	5	2	24		Vingorla ...	...	2	25	...
Cochin ...	6	3	25	6	Ratnagherry	...	2	25	10	...
	Arr.	6	15	25	Bore Bunder	...	3	25	...
					Bombay	Arr.	4	25	12	...

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

...Company's Steamers ... despatched once a week ... and from Surat to Bombay as ...

FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows :—

	Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday ...	...	5	Bhownuggur			
Gogo ...	Saturday.	...	7	Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Bhownuggur				Gogo ...	...	...	5
Arr.	"	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, *second-class fares for* FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7s. per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 4 P. M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above port on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 A. M., positively.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Parseekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

NOTICES.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Celuta*, Captain HAYES, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Knight Errant*, FOSTER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain FOSTER will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Lord Palmerston*, HALCROW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain HALCROW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain HALCROW.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Canova* from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Canova*

Bombay, 8th September 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER *Bonner*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship *Bonner*.

Bombay, 8th September 1864

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Goods, ex Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless all charges be paid on or before Saturday the 1st proximo, and the Goods taken delivery of before the 25th instant, they will be sold by Auction immediately thereafter, on account and risk of the concerned to defray

Ex *Morayshire*.

& Co.	2 Cases	H C H L	1 Case.
		B G	
ex L D	2 Do.	H L H S	1 Do.
	1 Do.	P M & Co.	
	9 Do.	V O M	1 Do.
		C & B	
J A.			
	SE Do.	P M & C	1 Do.
	M P & C	A A	3 Do.
	M S	A A	1 Bale.
	G		
	"	2	
	H & Co.	1 Case.	J M 3 Cases.
	Bombay		
	T H & Co.	1 Do.	B E 1 Do.
	306		

Ex *Duleep Singh*.
AB 11 Bales.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ships *Morayshire* and *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1864.

EASTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

TENNENT'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (Limited) ...countable for ... MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of ... share will be payable on 15th September ... offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, ... C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,

...ber of the Shi... Government Dry Dock. ... 854. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ...hat I will not be ED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution by my Crew the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at ... Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, and ...

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Rotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PHARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following :—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres and Rods, Spare Cylinder ... and Bars, Roller Tubes, a ... for various parts of the engine, articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Spare Rubber Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat ... ing Apparatus, with Degs, ... for water, oil, and tallow. Blocks assorted, Towing H... for Saloon and Cabins, Wa... and Dies, Stocks and Dies, ... and a large quantity of other ... and Boilermakers' Tools, &c.

The Steamer is nearly new ... Puddled Steel, or homoge... Upper River Navigation, and ... tons of Cargo (in addition to ... with a draft of about 2 feet ...

Is fitted with Steering Blades ... Vessel, in addition to the ordinary ... Wheel, and Steering Apparatus complete.

Her dimensions are—

Length over all ...	...
Do. on 1-6" water line	...
Beam...	...
Depth ...	...

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse-power. Engines up to about 210 actual ... Has two Tubular Boilers ... one Funnel.

Engines ... made by Westwood, Baillie and ... abroad, which can be made to disconnect, one engine ... causing the ... the other is turning astern if required; ... to work ... vessel to turn in a very short space. ... iliary engines, which are principally intended ... the steam winch and for exhausting the large ... sensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the ...); the larger Engines can be worked with or without ... auxilliary Engines.

... a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

... Pipes are made of Copper.

... vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st ... up to the day of sale.

... the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, ... inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the ... charge.

... particulars apply to the Superintendent of ... Building Yard, Keamarce, in whose ... and specifications of the Steamer can be ...

TERMS.—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid by the purchaser ... at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money ... to be paid and delivery taken within three days ... forfeited, and ... wards, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser immediately the purchase money is paid in full.

E. NASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
Keamaree, Government Building Yard, 24th ... 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MANAGER, in Bombay, for the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited). To a thoroughly qualified person a liberal salary will be given. Applications, accompanied by testimonial, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

A. McEWEN.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 10th Sept. 1864.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES EDGE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration.

HAFEN & Co.,
No. 9, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 10th September 1864.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL has been admitted a Partner in our Firm. The business will henceforth be conducted under the name of MESSRS. SCOTT, MCCLELLAND & COMPANY.

SCOTT AND MCCLELLAND.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Municipal Offices have been removed to No. 608, Girgaum Road, in the vicinity of the "Robert Money Institution."

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 10th September 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

EAST ... Provisional Share Certificates for First and Second ... application at the Offices of ...

... order of the Board, ... RRIE, Acting Manager.

... tice is hereby given, ... per Share, being at the ... ill be paid on the Original ... after the 22nd instant. ... produce their Share Certificates for ... idend Warrants. ... from the 15th to the ...

... takes ... applying for Dividends. The Transfer Books will be closed from the ... 31st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी अलेक्झांड्रिया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—To be Sold by Auction, in Bombay, in the month of October next, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their ... tenants. The whole comprises an area of ... ft., on ... hereabouts, nearly all of which ... valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c. ... assorted ... ne and place of Sale will shortly be advertised. ... full particulars and conditions of sale ... ROBERT J. PRINGLE, BOYS ... 6, Ely Place, London, E. C. ... Plaintiff's Solicitors.

H. MILES, IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a large ... ent of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, of ... ign Manufacture, will be sold by Public Auction at the Custom House, on FRIDAY the 16th instant, at ... precisely. For further particulars see ... DAY the 8th September, ... Government Gazette dated 7th instant. ... lots will be sold :— ... Oy. Commissioner of Customs, ... Salt and Opium (P. ...

Nusrapoor ...	1,95	
Kurjut ...		
Chowk ...	896	ction Sale of Firewood ...
Bheema Talooka ...		Notice is hereby given, that ...
Wassind ...	8,410	Office, Tanna, on T...
Callian Talooka ...		order of the Board of Directors, ... noon, when the ... & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Titwalla ...	1,729	*Talooka*.

The Wood is stored close to the ... Candics. Railway, and is open to inspection. ... do. Tanna, Collector's Office, 27th August ...

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY ...

ઇંડીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની ...

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની ...

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ... in the above Company upon which ... of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per ... shall have not been paid at the Offices of the ... or before Saturday the 1st day of October 186... lately forfeited for the benefit of the Company ... Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 18...

By order of the Dir...
EWART, LA...

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries ...

DECCAN COTTON CLEANI... ...

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Barthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

NOTICE.—The undersigned concluded an arrangement, whereby he took over the interest of the late MR. JAMES DUFF GRANT in the Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, and agreed to represent that Firm during the absence in Europe of MR. BEST.

All communications connected with the business of the abovenamed Firm sent to the undersigned will be attended to.

FORREST L. BROWN.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th September 1864.

WITH reference to the above announcement, we beg to certify that we were cognizant of the arrangement referred to between the late MR. J. D. GRANT and MR. F. L. BROWN, and hereby approve of and confirm the same.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
A. MORRISON,
Executors of the late James Duff Grant.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BOMBAY, CON... COMPANY (LIMI... Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—N... Shareholders in this Company are ... Call of Rupees one hundred (100) ... Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice ... hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 ... on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, ... by given,
No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864. ... of the Share-

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is ... day of September, ... that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Board, ... be held at the Premises of ... Acting Manager.

... on MONDAY the 19th ...

W. C. CUR... COMPANY (LI... 3rd September 186... by which, a Call of ... Hundred per Share upon all ... Company is payable at the Office of ... before 15th proximo.

... order of the Board of Directors, ... & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. ... August 1864.

... PRESS COMPANY (LI... ice is hereby given, that at the ... Shareholders held THIS DAY, at ... of the Company, it was resolved to ... Rs. 120 per Share, free of Income ... 8 per cent. per annum upon the ... at the Office of the undersigned ... mo. All purchasers of Shares ... requested to have Transfers sent ... delay.

... Secretaries and Treasurers. ... 1864.

... DING AND SHIPPING ... ED).—Notice is hereby given, ... for the above Company will be ... d after 5th proximo, and it is re... pts granted for the First and Second ... the undersigned to be exchanged for ... tes.

... NG & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. ... th August 1864.

... On and after the 1st October next, ... res for Transit through Egypt will be reduced ... rnoted rates :—

... Class Passengers ...		£2 10s.
2nd ...	do.	,, 1 5s.
and Servants ...		

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers ... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. ... 50 "

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
...cting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the Land known as that whereon "The Military Staff Buildings" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th September 1864.

The following are the general terms of sale and lease :—

1. A deposit in cash equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.

2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be given on the 1st April 1865.

3. The South and East "Boundaries" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church Gate Street or Born Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.

4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.

5. The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are :—

For 1 month ... 6 per cent.
" 2 months ... 8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months ...	...	5	per cent. per annum.
" 6 "	...	7	" "
" 12 "	...	8	" "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.

8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent,
GEO. I...

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14...

UNDER the orders of the Gove... bay, notice is hereby given, that ... Estate at Dapooree, containing abou... square yards, together with the Hous... ings, and Wells thereon, will be s... Public Auction, at the Office of the ... at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22n...

2. The purchaser will be requir... per cent. of the purchase-money ... the balance on or before the 31st ...

3. Possession will, provided t... has been previously paid, be giv...

4. The Premises will be on ... September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premi... information obtained at the ... bay.

Bombay, Collector's Offi...

TENDERS will be ... tendent of Marine ...

19 Invalids ...	
31 Men in ...	
3 Women ...	
6 Childre...	
an...	
2 Euro...	

2nd. Tenders ... the Vessel will ... per Head in ...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWREN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.
HORMUSJEE DINSHAW BENNETHNA.
Bombay, No. 10, Forbes Street, 15th September 1864.

WANTED.—A neat and thoroughly well-built OFFICE SHIGRAM. Address "B. U. S." Gazette Office.
14th September 1864.

WANTED.—First-class OFFICES by the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited.)
1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED.—A MAN competent to superintend the erection and working of a Circular Saw Bench. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane.
14th September 1864.

WANTED.—A competent Accounts and Pay Clerk to proceed to Carwar. Apply to the Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)
10, Hummum Street, Fort, 14th September 1864.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.—Thursday, 15th September, being Race-day, the Meeting of which notice was given in the *Bombay Gazette* of 12th, will take place on FRIDAY, 16th September, at 4 P. M.
Poona, 13th September 1864. F. ADAM, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—OFFICES: Cowper Court, Cornhill, London.—CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned are ready to grant Insurances on Ships and Cargo for all European Ports south of the Elbe.
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Proprietors will be held under Section XVIII. of Act X. of 1864, at the Bank Office, in the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in room of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Esq., resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th September 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank, in Madow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st: To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.
2nd. To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. ANDREW GRANT and DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 14th September 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY
—CALL OF Rs. 350 PER SHARE.—NOTICE
... Direc...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, of Bomb..., Parsee, Esq., has contracted to sell to SETT PEROJ... FOUND ROYCHUND, of Bycu..., Hindoo, Esq., all that p... ece or parcel of Hilly Land... Ground, called Mella... ber, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwel... ing House, Cook-room, Stables, Godowns, Outhouses, ... and Premises standing thereon, situate on Malabar H... in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39,493 s... are yards or thereabouts, surrounded on the South-east ... and West sides thereof by a pucca-built wall, and on ... the North side by a loose stone wall, and bounded on ... the East by a public road, on the West by the propert... of the late Henrjee Jewanjee, deceased, on the North ... partly by a road belonging in common to this propert... and to the adjoining property of Homejee Cursetjee Dady, and partly by another portion of the piece of g... round called Mellandor belonging to the said Homejee C... rustjee Dady, and on the South partly by the land late ... d Framjee Cowasjee, deceased, and partly by a road called Nasir... Road, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 297., and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 127. All persons having any claims on the above mentioned piece of Ground, Bungalow, Out-houses, Hereditaments, and Premises, or any part thereof, by way of ... fortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitor f... r the purchaser, at his office, in Esmport Row, within ... fourteen days from this date hereof, otherwise the pare... ase will be completed without regard to any claim.—D... ated this 14th day of September 1864.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor for the purchaser.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MADOW STREET, FORT.
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BEHAR."

The British Army and Navy Review, No. I	Rs.	1 0
The Official Royal Army List, for August		1 4
Cornelius O'Dowd upon men and women, and other things in general		8 0
Ravenshoe. By H. Kingsley		4 8
Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir H. Walton, Mr. R. Hooker, Mr. G. Herbert, & Dr. R. Sanderson		3 12
Cardinal Pole; or, the days of Philip & Mary. By W. H. Ainsworth		3 12
The Children of Scripture		3 0
Framley Parsonage. By A. Trollope		3 12
Essays upon History and Politics. By T. E. Kebbel		6 12
Cookery for English Households. By a French Lady		3 12
About in the World. Essays by author of "Gentle Life"		4 8
Tytler's History of Scotland, vols. 1 & 2		7 0
A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, &c. By Monier Williams. 3rd Edn		11 4
The Judgment of Conscience, and other Sermons. By Archbishop Whately		3 0
Another "Story of the Guns;" or, Sir E. Tennent and the Whitworth Gun		1 8
Mr. and Mrs. Ashton; or, the listening Nymph		1 8
Alison's History of Europe, 1815 to 1852. Vols. 1 to 4		12 0
The Ocean Waifs. By Capt. M. Reid		1 8
Early Ballads illustrative of history, &c. By R. Bell		1 4
The Woman in Red; a romance		1 8
Ruined Castles of North Wales		3 12
Boosey's Concertina Tutor		0 12
The Women of London		2 0
Fanny White		1 8
Kate Hamilton, Anonyma, Skittles, each		1 8
DeRoos's Medical Adviser		1 0
The Competition Wallah		6 12
Trollope's Dr. Thorne. The Bertrams. Castle Richmond. The Keilys and the O'Keilys. The Macdermots of Ballycloran, each		3 12
The Three Clerks		2 12
Play Book—The Bottle		0 8
Forbes's Hindostanee Manual		2 12
Renan's Life of Jesus (French edn.)		6 0
(English translation)		8 0
The Prescriber's Companion. By Dr. A. Meadows.		2 0
The Christy Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol.		3 4
, in 7 parts. each		0 12
The Child's Guide to Knowledge		2 4
Murray's Abridged Grammar		0 12
Miss Acton's Cookery Book		5 12
The Loves of the Harem		3 12
Rankin's Civil Engineering		12 0
The Engineer's Guide to the Royal and Mercantile Navies. By a Practical Engineer. 3rd Edn. By Mr. D. F. M'Carthy		2 4
Shunk on Railway Curves		5 12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering		5 12
Family Herald. Hood's Own. Cassell, &c. First steps in Chess. Manual of Music. Etiquette for Ladies. Etiquette for Gentlemen. Language of Flowers. How to Swim, &c. How to Angle. How to Brew. How to Bake. How to play Whist, Loo, and Cribbage. How to play Billiards and Bagatelle. Courtship and Marriage. How to play Draughts, &c. Hints on the Toilette. Croquet and Archery. How to play Cricket and Football. How to Pickle and Preserve.—Each		0 4
night's Illustrated Shakespeare, Parts 1 to 5		0 8
John Marchmont's Legacy		4 8
Cover for Illust. News of the World		2 8
Ninth Report of H. M.'s Civil Service Commissioners, together with Appendices		2 0
Prayers for Social Family Worship. By authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland		4 8
Lectures on the Science of Language, &c. By Max Muller, M.A. 2nd series		13 8
Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel, in 1862-63. By F. Galton		12 0
Organic Philosophy; or, Man's true place in nature. Vol. I. Epicosmology. By Dr. H. Doherty		7 8
A Practical Course of Military Surveying, including the principles of Topographical Drawing. By Captain Leedy, F. G. S., &c.		18 12
Atherstone Priory. 2 vols. By L. N. Comyn		15 12
What led to the discovery of the Source of the Nile. By Capt. J. W. Speke		10 8
The Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. By A. Gallenga		15 12
Maude Talbot		4 8

24, Madow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for the half year which ended on the 30th of June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mill Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CALENDAR—SEPT. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ... 2h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	15	Mars rises at 10h. 21m. P.M.	5 49	6 1	10 18	10 41	
Fri.	16	Mars sets at 11h. 23m. A.M.	5 49	6 0	11 3	11 26	
Sat.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	5 59	11 18	—	
Sun.	18	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	5 58	0 9	0 32	
Mon.	19	Neptune rises at 6.31 P.M.	5 49	5 57	0 51	1 11	
Tues.	20	Bacbrenk at 4h. 36m. A. M.	5 50	5 56	1 32	1 53	
Wed.	21	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 55	2 16	2 41	

13th Sept. 1864, Time—8h. 59m. 13s. P.

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.
MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Sept. 2	KURRACHEE	Sept. 9
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 3
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 8	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 26	MADRAS	Sept. 8
BALLORE	Sept. 6	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Sept. 7	MEERUT	Sep. 6
CAPE	June 18	OUDH	Sept. 7
CEYLON	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 30
DE LIM	Sept. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 18	SUEZ	Aug. 27
HONGKONG	Aug. 12	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

[illegible] the case of "Arda-[illegible]ector of Surat," we [illegible]ne Mr. Ravens-[illegible]yesterday

[illegible] have been duly registered according to law, and another copy can of course be procured. If no such Sunnud exists on the register, then the pretended copy was properly destroyed as a fabrication. In any case, therefore, the sum of two rupees, for which an authenticated copy of any genuine Sunnud can be obtained, is the utmost limit of the injury inflicted upon the appellant in the case before the High Court. In fairness to Mr. Ravenscroft we publish this explanation at our earliest opportunity.

THE wish said to have been expressed by a young Indian Rajah to obtain a commission in the English army raises one of the most perplexing questions connected with the administration of the affairs of England's Eastern Empire. The ruling country has already given to this, its greatest dependency, order, equal government, toleration of all forms of religion, and commercial prosperity. To a native of India who has no patriotism, no ambition, and to whom it would seem that the summit of earthly happiness had been attained if he had money enough to load his women with anklets and bracelets of gold and to spend a few lacs every year at the feasts of his gods, British rule must indeed seem the choicest blessing that Fortune could have bestowed upon his country. While the English govern the land, he need feel no care or anxiety. Protected by an English garrison and an English fleet from domestic troubles and foreign invasions, and taxed so lightly for the support of the State in strength and reputation unequalled under any native government that he is better off than the average citizen of most of the nations of Europe, he ploughs and sows and reaps the fruits of the earth in perfect tranquillity, and maintains with the most distant parts of the world a flourishing commerce unhampered by protective duties or by oppressive tolls exacted to satisfy the rapacity of arbitrary princes. In fact, if self-enjoyment were the sole object for man to desire in this life, the condition of the Indian subjects of Queen Victoria would be supremely enviable. What then is wanting to complete the happiness of the natives? Nothing, we imagine, but the *carrière ouverte aux talens* which incessantly renews the life and the power of a free people. In almost all countries there is a very large class of men of ardent and aspiring minds who care for little else than to win distinction in the public service; and there is no reason to believe that such men are not as numerous in India as elsewhere. But, India being a dependency, ruled by a foreign government and guarded by a foreign army, the natives of the country are deliberately and necessarily shut out from all hope of filling any of the high civil or military appointments in the State. It is true that, in the Civil Service, the severity of this condition of India's dependent state has lately been relaxed. The system of competitive examinations has thrown the Service open to all comers, and one young Bengalee has already passed the required examinations and become a member of the governing class of India. But, in order to reach this end, Baboo Satyendranath Tagore was compelled to leave his native country at an early age and spend the best years of his youth in England: in short, no British subject born in India can yet compete freely for admission to the highest posts in the civil administration of the country until he has been thoroughly Anglicized. Nor would it be politic to comply with the prayer of the educated natives that Indian candidates for admission to the Civil Service should be examined in this country. If the English Government is to be maintained in India, the principal offices of the State must be always filled by Englishmen, or at least by natives who have been subjected to the influences of English life and manners and trained in England to a knowledge of their work. Of course, we do not mean to say that, in determining what policy they should carry out, the English rulers of India ought to disdain seeking the advice and co-operation of the leading men of the native community. That were to make light of the uses of experience and to place the country under the domination of foreign tyrants. But the executive power must, until India becomes a free State, remain lodged in English hands; and, while every man will admit that popular opinion should be consulted on all possible occasions, we think few statesmen who consider what is the real nature of our tenure of India will be disposed to encourage the views of those reformers who would confound all distinctions between what is English and what is native, and try to draw closer the bonds between the mother-country and the dependency by creating a native aristocracy with English titles in this country. The dream of an ambitious and enthusiastic writer in that estimable journal, the *Indu-Prakash*, will, we fear, never be fulfilled. No names of native gentlemen renowned for their wealth and charity will be added to the roll of English peers—by the way, when will the fond illusion of native journalists be dissipated, that Baronets belong to the British peerage?—no knighthoods will add lutre to the reputation of lucky native millionaires. The day for that sort of thing is gone by; and, if Indian subjects of the Crown are ambitious of English titles, they must win them henceforth in the service of England.

The truth is, the proud nobility of England are not at all likely to welcome the entrance into their ranks of Indian notables. The imperial power of our country has not yet brought her to the degradation, which caused Rome to perish, of being made the *colluvies gentium*, with mercenary soldiers guarding her capital and ennobled barbarians occupying the seats of her Senate house. Fears have been lately expressed that the boundaries of the Empire are too widely extended, and that, were a European war to break out, England would be unable to maintain the forces required for the defence at once of the British Islands and of India and the Colonies. But it were better far that the empire should be lost, than that the principle shold be adopted of employing the mercenary soldiers of the Crown indifferently in Asia and in Europe; for, if we once come to place too great reliance on their valour and loyalty, the tragedy of 1857 might be re-enacted on a larger scale and with greater success than was then possible. The Rajah who longs to get a commission in the British Army will, if his desire be granted, have his example followed by many other young natives of rank; and it is well therefore to ascertain beforehand the conditions on which alone commissions should be granted them. We would say at once, then, that it would be most unadvisable to sanction in their favour any deviation from the ordinary rules of the service. Any young Indian who shows the necessary proficiency in military studies, and complies with all the prescribed forms of admission into the army, might be permitted to pay for a commission. His religion of course would not be interfered with, and he would be suffered to eat and drink what he liked, though his life would not be very pleasant to him did not attend mess. With regard to it would be compulsory on him to regimental uniform when on duty; at es, he would be left free to follwn choice. These conditions being with, the Rajah might hope to rvice; and certainly no prejudices faith would stand in the way acknowledgment of his merits, ished himself as a skilful and But, if many young Rajahs the ambition of becoming of the British army, it a prudent act to appoint ving out of India.

TELLIGENCE.

(Telegraph.)

LE, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
China.

E, 13TH SEPTEMBER.
iras.

14TH SEPTEMBER.

14TH SEPTEMBER.
Bombay arrived.

TH SEPTEMBER.

ockjee Cur-
. We sub-
e received
two ex-
ublished
Court.
o what
are

turned by enlightened natives in Bo... ay:—

To the Donkey Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DAME SIR,—You stupid ass, what right have you to speak such nonsensical things for the conduct of my worthy townsman Mr. Manackjee Cursetjee, the most learned Judge of the Small Cause Court? ... the most ... a common ... morning, ... an, both ... the most ... son of a ... tongue ... You ... will ... Hc ... every ... some day or other surely.—Yours truly,
DAME THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

We have placed the original of this letter in the hands of the Police.

THE *Englishman*:—"Mr. Dickenson, of philo-Indian notoriety, will probably be glad to hear that the Viceroy has expressed his satisfaction with the late administration of the State of Dhar."

THE same:—"We are informed that the Viceroy is much pleased with the administration of the small state of Tignee in Central India, and has especially desired that every effort may be continued to induce the Purihar Rajpoots to give up the practice of infanticide."

THE same:—"The Home Government has expressed a decided and final opinion on the subject of removing the seat of Government from Calcutta to Simla. Calcutta has been for so long the seat of Government, and so much money has been expended in improvements, that Her Majesty's Government cannot see the propriety of relinquishing it. Besides, as no complaints of the unhealthiness of Calcutta were made before 1857, Sir Charles Wood is rather of opinion that considerable blame must attach to the Municipality for their mis-management of the Conservancy since then; which is neither more nor less than a polite expression of his disbelief in all that has been told him."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Perhaps the following extract from a letter, just received by a gentleman in India from an officer on the Staff of the Army in New Zealand, may not be without interest for those of our readers, who take, and few we hope do not, a pride in the exploits of good old British Regiments:—

"'*Te Awamuta, 3rd July.*

"'I am glad to say the 43rd have had the opportunity of redeeming their reputation; and right bravely have they done it at a fight near Tauranga on June 21st. They literally could not be held, and sent the Maories flying in ten minutes, though they fought desperately.'"

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The question is now before the Government of having one Inspector-General of Ordnance for all India, instead of, as at present, three functionaries of this denomination for the three Presidential Governments. This proposition amounts to the appointment of what may be called an Ordnance Minister of India, governing the entire Department, and always ready to furnish the Government with full and complete information concerning its resources and requirements, offensive and defensive, as regards the Ordnance branch throughout India. There can be no doubt whatever that the project of making one Inspector-General of Ordnance for all India is an excellent one; and we hope to see it carried out immediately, being of opinion that no Government can ever be well acquainted with its own affairs or work economically, if it is obliged to look for information regarding important Departments from many sources, and receive returns and accounts which often, instead of enlightening and instructing it, very often clash and contradict one another. The fact is that we must in India assimilate matters of Government Administration, and of Departmental arrangement to what has long obtained in England and is found to work so well there; and there is but little doubt that before long the system of centralization in large matters will be carried out in this country as at Home. The Government of India has a Secretary for the Department of Public Works; an Inspector-General of Ordnance would stand in a similar position as regards organization and information in his branch of the Public Service, and, if an able officer, would introduce great economy and efficiency into the very important Department over which he would preside."

THE *Madras Times*:—"At the request of the Government, R. K. Puckle, Esq., Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, watched more narrowly the insect which he, lately, had observed destroying the common yellow flowering prickly-pear in the village of Perambalur. He reports that the insect is a small white maggot with a black head, similar to that commonly found in fruit and nuts, it is apparently very active and passes up within the stalk and leaf of the plant entirely destroying them and leaving nothing but a brown outer-covering containing decayed fibre and a yellow watery fluid; the natives call these insects "Velli Puru" (which means simply "white worm"), and state that they may be propagated with care in the wet weather by placing a leaf containing them in a prickly-pear bush that has previously been beaten and bruised with a stick. The prickly-pear sent to Mr. Walhouse, last year, contained a number of these insects, but as they did not spread in Trichinopoly they may have been destroyed in transit, or by the water sprinkled on the plant to keep it moist. Mr. Walhouse pronounced them to be the grubs of a description of beetle that frequents the prickly-pear, but the natives say that they never assume wings, but live and die within the plant on which they feed. Mr. Puckle has only found these insects in one particular clump of prickly-pear close by his camp, and cannot hear of their having been found elsewhere, though the man who pointed them out to him asserted that he last year destroyed a clump of prickly-pear in his field on the other side of the village by transplanting a portion of the plant that was sent to Mr. Walhouse, but that owing to want of rain (and probably to want of care), the insects did not spread further than within this single clump. The Board of Revenue have requested Mr. Puckle to endeavour to procure specimens of the insect for experiment and identification."

THE same:—"We learn that the Supreme Government concurs in the opinion of the Governor in Council of Madras, that by the Order of the Government of India, dated 14th January 1859, deciding that when Public Officers having a title to passage at the expense of the State, perform journeys on private vessels "the actual cost of passage (being of course reasonable) should" be allowed," it was intended that the charge for a servaut's passage should be included in the amount of passage money, and that the Local Government should decide in each such case what is a reasonable amount of passage money."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE following lines were written as a prologue to the performance at the Poona Theatre on Monday, 12th September. They *would* have been spoken on the occasion, but unfortunately they were mislaid and were only discovered (after the performance was over) in a certain carpet-bag:—

Ladies and Gentlemen! with your "kyind" consent
Two plays to-night before you we present,
Which we all humbly trust you will receive
As quite the Ticket *of*—(or *by* your)—Leave!
And if you won't object to our going on so
We'll do our best for Imogene and Alonzo.
But ere commencing what we've got to play,
A word or two of *preface* I've to say.
Since last we met—a year ago or less—
We've had our Cricket, Races, and Congress;
Two "rival factions" lately did send forth
Their stoutest Cricketers from South and North:
Both tried their utmost skill to "die or do;"
But victory rested with the Southern crew.
Their arms since then have suffered a reverse—ah!
Late Telegrams make matters "*wice worser*."
Though small *our* company and weak *our* field,
To neither side the laurels will we yield:
Comparison's *not* odious—if it fits
Like North and South *we* hope to make *some hits*;
And though *their byes* can scarce be reckon'd *high play*
We hope to make *our* running by our "*by play*"!
Friend Graham's style, we know is "quite the cheese,"
But just as good is Mephistophiles;
The former *keeps the wicket*—like a "brick,"
The *wicked* too are *well kept* by "Old Nick"!
Between the two, the difference is "nix."
In either case, it is a case of Styx (sticks!)
Our Doctor Faust—that gay and "fa(u)st" young rover
Is just the man "*to bowl a maiden over*!"
As witness his behaviour to dear Imogene
For whose sake with Alonzo he gets "scrimmagin'" 3
But here the demon proves an ally stout,
Alonzo, with his help, *stumps Faustus out*.
'Twixt Turf and Stage a simile's not easy,
With many therefore I won't try to tease ye.
Some races were *surprises*—far from pleasant—
An agreeable surprise we hope's the present.
It's a wise son, they say, who knows his Pa
But wiser they who knew and backed their "*Mah*" ! !
Of course *you* all stood on the winning horse,
Your money, then, we're certain of—*in course*!
Though Turf and Stage resemblance don't supply,
To *Council* that remark does not apply.
Our Rulers, there—in order time to kill
Like us, do, now and then, *draw up a Bill*,
As witness that one lately made 'gainst wagers
Which stops *high play* for all, but us, *old stagers*!
Our "heavy swell," Alonzo, owns some vassals,
And houses, lands, "etcetera"; but—not Castles!
In Council Hall *he* sits with knowing "
Whilst "silvery notes" " flow fro
Our "ways to mend" and other
The Congress met—we kn
The time and labour the

[illegible] Queen's Notes" *Printer's Devil.*

A TRIP TO ENGLAND BY WAY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

I have taken into my head to come home by Constantinople, so I will take the opportunity of having something to say to give you a letter.
We had a pleas... passage to Suez in spite of the weather, which was against us. The party of passengers was s... and some of the ship's officers were first-rate ... lows; and we feel like fighting cocks; at those whose stomachs ... spite of a twenty days' ... good cap full of wind off Soo... we had nothing to complain of, ... and there in the Red Sea from Aden to Jubbut was v... 40 hours), but after passing it we ... Teer northerly winds which kept the ship ... they somewhat hindered our progress.
Rather a curious phenomenon occur... in the Red Sea. On the 8th, when 80 ... any land, the ship became covered ... of fine dust or sand which previously ... the horizon like a thick fog or m... about 25 hours after this, or for ne... the surface of the sea was ... cover... locusts—considering the area co... ber of locusts must have been b... lation: enough to have eaten ... Egypt again. There must have ... derable rumpus, either volcani... gical, somewhere, to have caus...
We went through to Alexandr... 13th and found all the boats ... ready to start. As there was no ... Constantinople before 19th, and as ... thing but agreeable now to ... remain ... on in the Austrian Lloyd's boat to Co... I hope to-morrow to pick up the fast b... Trieste to Constantinople. Of course, it is ... out of the way, but it is better than swe... in Cairo.
And now I will give you a little episode a... the Italian line of steamers to Ancona. You know that in Bombay I could not get any information about them. The boats are exceedingly fine and fast boats. They leave Alexandria for Ancona and Trieste four times a month on the arrival of the Indian mail, and *vice versa*, in time to catch the mails at Alexandria for Calcutta and Bombay. The railway is now open to Ancona from Turin and Paris, and express trains run daily. From Ancona to London Bridge *via* Turin, the Victor Emmanuel Railway, and Mount Cenis, Macon, Paris, Calais, only takes two and a half days; and as the steamers are only about 100 hours from Alexandria to Ancona, you may do the whole from Alexandria to London in seven days if you like to go through; and the route is exceedingly beautiful. The Italian Company are very foolish not to publish it well in the Indian papers, and establish Agencies. The Italian boat (the *Cairo*) which left Alexandria with us on the 15th, steamed into Corfu with us to-day, and yet we had the *Trebizonde*, one of the fastest of the Austrian Lloyd's boats. The first day we had bad coal and the *Cairo* went clean away from us, but she went further o... at by Candia and Sapieza, and so we cut off and c... aught her up after passing Zante.
The Austrian Lloyd's boats are very ... nice, the cookery decent, and every one con... nected with them very civil. The only fault to be found was deficient ventilation in the saloon (... in the cabins) caused by round houses b... lit on deck; and the bath (only one) is abo... at big enough to wash an infant of six years old in. As, however, they are English built, these ... defects are not chargeable to "the furriners." There was no Englishman on board save myself, ... but I parleyed away in broken English, Hindoostanee, and bad French. The line is very well ordered in every respect. "The natives" in their perversity call them in the vernacular "dam ships." I can't think what people mean by going hammering round by Marseilles or South... mpton time after time, when there are so many nice routes open at hardly any extra expense.
I should mention that the Italian Company, if they seek for Indian custom, must make a convention with the Pasha of Egypt for conveying their passengers from Suez to Alexandria, as the P. and O., Messageries, and Austrian Lloyd's have done. Had I wanted to catch the boats by any of the regular passenger ... from this time, it would have been impossible, as the regular train was stopped to allow our special to go by. The transit rates for passengers and baggage are reduced from £7 to £4 10s. from 1st October.
The people at Corfu, having got rid of the English troops for just six weeks, seem perfectly mad to get them back again. Every where in the hotels and cafés there seems to be the same complaint. They sadly miss the English money spent here by the troops and fleet. The Greek officers are so poor, they have nothing to spend if they wished, and the Greek Government is the same. The people are also smarting under the newly imposed taxes, which they never knew under British rule. The Greeks have sent 1,000 troops of the line here, and have raised from 1,000 to 1,500 militia in the Island. These I saw at recruit drill, a miserable lot of half fed boys. Their pay is *three half pence* a day, out of which they have to find pipeclay, &c. which leaves them about a half penny for tobacco. They will soon get tired of patriotism and honour and glory at that rate! They have had one row here already and wanted to murder all the Jews. Almost all the English merchants have gone away; the magnificent fortifications on Vido are in ruins, and everything looks as wretched and miserable (including the people) as it is possible to conceive. The first great mistake was giving these people a constitution and allowing them to talk: they are no more fit for self-government than people are in Bombay—perhaps less so.
The people here say that they would not have cared if they could have got Prince Alfred for a King. They know that Greece is very poor and weak of herself; and they wanted a strong power at their back. I suppose that we knew that, and to have the backing of them up was just what our Government did not want. I went to the Health Office to show my passport and get an order to embark. The old gentleman there jumped up and seized my hand and nearly shook it off, saying: "Ah! Sir, I seldom get to see an English gentleman now." Every where you see the same regret for the loss of the English, or at least of their money. The blackguards are satisfied, as they do what they like now, but no one else. The best fun, however, is, that as they have got almost universal suffrage (all taxpayers being voters, however small,) they have at the elections for the Greek Parliament elected peasants and not the agitators who have been always kicking up the row about separation; so the agitator chaps are doubly sold both on this side and on that; and they swear it is all unfair and illegal, and want to have the elections over again. So you see there is every chance of a row.
The fare by the Austrian Lloyd s from Alexandria to Corfu is £10: the passage is about 70 hours. From Corfu to Constantinople the fare is £9: the passage (including three hours' stop at Syra) is about 72 hours. The sail round between Cerigo and the main land is very beautiful; the coast magnificent. Syra is a curious town, built all the way up a hill, like a huge pyramid. It is a place of rendezvous for the steamers of many diverging lines; and the route to Athens branches off from here. There were about a dozen steamers in the harbour when I was there, chiefly Austrian Lloyd's boats, with two or three Greek steamers, and one or two English and Messageries. Syra is about 37 hours from Corfu, 18 from the Dardanelles, and 30 from Constantinople.
The direct route from Alexandria to Constantinople occupies between four and five days, and the fare is about £12. There are also three other companies besides the Austrian Lloyd's on the line, whose boats go more or less direct to Constantinople: so you can get a passage by some vessel almost every day. They belong to French, Russian, and Egyptian companies.
I will not detain you with any description of so hacknied a place as Constantinople. It is well worth a visit, and people can form their own opinion of it. No doubt to a person coming fresh from Europe there is much that will interest him, but which an old Indian will hardly appreciate. The view from the Golden Horn, the view across the water fr... stari, and the shores of the Bosphorus, ... disputing about. They ar... seri's Hotel is first-rate, an... trump. The English buri... was to me among the mo... there. It is admirably k... graves are all neat.
I will mention, however, ... about getting a firman fro... Sophia, Mahmoud's Tom... you will have to pay anyth... as *bukshish* to the Imam... worth his salt send him on in advance (keeping self in the rear) to make a bargain with the priests. I paid 30 piastres (about six shillings) to get into St. Sophia, but I was told by a gentleman living at Constantinople that I had done it remarkably cheap. I strongly recommend Demetrio, a Dragoman, who is to be found at Misseri's.
I say with no incivility about the holy places that, however, would not have been the case some years back if I had not been presented by a firman.
The express boats to Kustunjie and the Danube to Vienna run twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, leaving Constantinople at 3 P. M. on those days. The voyage to Kustunjie occupies from sixteen to twenty-four hours according to the weather you meet with in the Black Sea. I paid £12 (or a few piastres less) for a through ticket from Constantinople to Pesth, as I did not intend to go on to Vienna direct. It is £13 to Vienna 1st class.
I left on the 25th at 3 P. M. The sail through the Bosphorus is truly magnificent, especially as you enter the Black Sea. We reached Kustunjie at noon. There is a comfortable little English hotel at Kustunjie with moderate charges, and there seemed to be a number of Englishmen about connected with the harbour works and railway, but the place itself is one which has sprung up of late years with the railway, and there is nothing to see there.
From Kustunjie the railway runs to Tchernavoda on the Danube, about two hours ... or forty miles. We started about 3 o'clock and reached Tchernavoda at 5 P. M., the railway passing through an undulating country, tolerably ... tivated. The harves... is generally cut, ... gathered, as there ... is a scarcity of ... There is not a tre... to be seen in the ... out there.
... o wait about an ... hour at Tchernavoda ... ner to come up from Galatz. You see ... uts off the estuary of the Danube ... difficulties, connected with its naviga... will loo... k at the map you will see ... be ... st above Galatz runs nearly ... , or parallel to the coast of the ... the railway cuts across there to ...
... toamers are excellent. I cannot ... f them. They are comfortable ... are flat-bottomed, drawing about ... and have powerful engines, and ... n hour up stream, and 13 to 14 ...
... oda you steam on steadily past ... evo, and Widdin to Orsova, ... rian frontier where you enter ... bout 46 hours from Tchernavoda. Here you have rather a narrow ... horts, luggage, &c., but, though ... n officials appeared particularly ... o you change boats, and have ... nless there is light enough to ... on Gates," where the Danube ... Carpathian mountains, and ... t six hours above Orsova.
Basiasch which is ... from Pesth to the Da... ther on above the ent... eight hours from Ors... cupied on the river m... hours.
If you prefer the ... go on to Pesth by the ... tive hours on from Bas... But in that case it is ... you get into the Pesh ... two there, and the on... Basiasch. I should ha... saloon on deck with a ... the manner of the A... is a sleeping deck with ... it is well ventilated. ... cabins if you like, for ... extra from Tchernavoda ... a lady it may be desira...
They feed you with c... &c. any time after 6 A... dinner at 5 P. M.; ... all day.
The scenery through ... or sixty miles is the noble... seen. In places the Danu... yards wide, and you are ... pendicular cliffs of white ... high. It beats all my power ... ... mpt to describe, and it should be seen to be appreciated. It must be remembered also that this is not for only a short distance, but for at least fifty or sixty miles. The only thing I can compare it to is to the Marble Rocks in the Nerbudda multiplied by 100 in every direction.
Lower down the Danube is so full of islands that its full size can never be appreciated, as the steamer is always passing through channels varying in breadth from 150 yards to half a mile. Generally speaking the right bank (proper) or Servia is the finest coast. Wallachia is generally flat and low. It is very pretty in places; especially about Widdin, and at Tour de Severin before you enter the Iron Gates.
At Basiasch there is every convenience: you land from the steamer into the railway station; and if you like to remain there is an hotel there also. But there is no inducement to stop, and you will be carried comfortably, though at a decidedly safe pace, over a single line to Pesth (about 260 miles) in fourteen hours, and to Vienna (420 miles) in twenty hours.
I must say I was much struck by the immense quantity of agricultural steam machinery, much of it apparently either by Ransom of Ipswich or by an English firm at Vienna, which I saw on its way down the railway and river. Labour is very scarce, and in the vast plains in the valley of the Danube, which are covered with wheat and Indian corn, steam ploughs, threshing machines, and such like, seem fully appreciated.
I strongly recommend any one to remain at Pesth for a day. It is the capital of Hungary and is finely placed on the Danube, and there is much to interest one. The Hotel de la Reine d'Angleterre "Zur Koniger Von England" is a capital house, and the people most civil. The chain bridge over the Danube, built by an Englishman, is one of the finest bridges any where. Comparing this route with that by Marseilles it is really not much more expensive, and for superior interest cannot be compared to it. The fare by the P. and O. boats from Alexandria to Marseilles is £20 and by railway from Marseilles to London £7, or total £27. From Alexandria to Constantinople direct is about £13, on to Vienna is £13, and on to London by various routes about £8, or total £34, so the actual expense of travelling is not greatly in excess; but of course hotel expenses will be greater in proportion to the time you take on the road. The actual time of travelling between Alexandria and London will be about twelve days. No

justification or the correctness of the explanation, for besides being untenable, if considered in relation to what should have been the Post Master's course of duty towards the public, it is also opposed to fact. It was, besides, quite possible for him to have removed the obstacle by very simple means.

I find that with two vehicles at command for the conveyance of the mails on the 24th June from the Pier to the Post Office, the time occupied from the despatch of the first batch to the receipt of the last, not only did not exceed the average time even in the same month last year (when no want of vehicles was complained of, and the bulk of the mails was the same), but was absolutely quicker than on the 19th of August of this year under precisely similar circumstances. That is, the simultaneous arrival and departure of the Bombay and out going English mail, at the same time of day, with the same weight of mails to be conveyed and three Postal conveyances at the Post Master's disposal, capable of carrying three-fourths of the entire Overland mail in one trip.

It will be readily understood that the absence or detention of a conveyance can only affect the rapidity of the transit of mails, not the celerity of sorting and issue from the Post Office or the internal arrangement for despatch of business in it, it is I find in this respect that the chief delay arose on the 24th June.

From the table extracted from the Postmaster's Reports printed in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th June and 11th August (also attached) it will be seen that more than double the time was occupied in issuing the city delivery on the 24th June than on the 9th August, although in the former the whole of the mails reached the Post Office twenty-five minutes earlier 'a the day and there was no appreciable difference in the quantity of mails to be disposed of and no greater Inland despatch of the Mofussil mails, the city bags having been served in the same relative order to the regular on both occasions. Nothing unusual and nothing impossible was therefore required on the 24th June.

I was disposed in my first communication to yon to give the Post Master credit for using his utmost endeavours, but I am now, from the further and subsequent information before me, unable to exonerate him from the blame of the great delay that has given rise to the present complaint, and I conceive that the mails on the 24th June might have been delivered by 9 A.M., or shortly after in time for the mercantile community to reply by the outgoing steamer, instead of at 10-45.

24th June.—Time of the last batch of mails at the Post Office.....	8-10 A.M.
Add.—Time lost in transfer of 1st batch to the Post Office.....	0-25
	8-35
Add—Time actually required for issue of window delivery on the 9th of the same quantity of mails	1-10
	8-55

I have issued the most strict orders to prevent as far as possible the exercise of any favouritism in any latitude in the discretion on the part of the Post Master in respect to the delivery of letters, and I have also taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity brought to my notice by the Chamber.

The Chamber is doubtless aware that the Post Office has no control over the landing of the English mails, which rests with the P. and O. Company. Much correspondence has passed on this subject with the Government and London Post Office and the P. and O. Company extending over several years, but I have now great hopes that through the representation of both the local and supreme Government, the best remedy for the inconvenience felt viz. sea sorting the Indian mails on board the P. and O. Company's Steamers which is now also under the Secretary of State's consideration will shortly be introduced.

I may add that in respect to the present system every endeavour within my reach has been made to ensure the prior and early landing of the important mails viz. the Marseilles and Southampton letters and Overland Summaries, so as to avoid delay and mistakes but not always, with success.

Precise rules and instructions have been issued on the subject by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, at the request of the London Post Office, upon my representation, and these have been printed and the Post Master of Bombay instructed to supply every mail agent and the Purser of the P. and O. Company in charge of the mails in Bombay with copies for guidance, so there may be no misconceptions of the public requirements.

To indicate how these may be thwarted by inferior and imperfect arrangement of boats, I may mention, that the first boat from the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, on the 23rd instant containing the Marseilles and city bags was outsailed by the second boat and arrived in my presence at the Pier sometime after the latter.

The Post Office has in use three double horse vans, capable of holding eighty bags of mails, equal to two boat loads and nearly three-fourths of the entire mails and of bringing them to the Post Office in fifteen minutes and as fast as they can be disposed of.

A Post Office Inspector is always present at the Pier with no limit as to the number of porters to be employed in loading the vans, he is supplied with a time piece and printed reports, in which the order of the landing and despatch of mails is entered, so as to establish regularity and order and proper supervision by the Post Master of Bombay in the shore transit arrangement, and I never refuse my sanction to any additional outlay for means of transport, which the Post Master may consider it necessary to adopt on good and valid grounds or upon extraordinary occasions.

I have thought it right to enter into these details because as a Post Master General is obliged to be a locomotive officer and to supervise extensive Post Offices and Lines of post road, he must necessarily be dependant, as will be at once apparent to business and official men, upon the subordinate and executive officers given to him for the proper and efficient management of details; and the present enquiry has shown, in my opinion, that Mr. Garrett was unequal to his duty on the occasion under discussion, both in conception and execution, of which proper departmental notice will be taken.

As Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. and another firm were named to me as having been recipients of early letters, are members of the Chamber, I think it due to them to attach the correspondence that has passed with them on the subject.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

E. IMPEY, Post Master General.

The Post Master General communicated to Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., on the 8th August, the reference to the assertion of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce that that firm had received at early delivery of letters brought by the mail on the 24th June, and requesting them to inform him relative to the same.

Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. replied on the 13th August, stating that they did receive a portion of their Overland letters on that date in time to reply to them by the out-going steamer which sailed about 12 o'clock that day, but entered into no details.

The Post Master General addressed Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co. again on the 29th August, pressing them to enter into details in the interests of the public.

No reply had been received up to the date of the correspondence from Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

There were also some correspondence between Dr. Impey and Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart & Co., on the same subject, but the latter were unable to say whether they were in receipt of an early delivery of letters on the day in question or not.

THE ELEPHANTA MURDER.

THIS case, which has occupied the attention of the Tannah Court since the 6th instant, was concluded on Monday last, when the opinions of the Assessors only were recorded. His Honor the Judge, Mr. R. H. Pinhey, will give his decision this day week by which time the proceedings will have been copied, and all will be in readiness for forwarding to the Suddur Court for final approval.

As the evidence taken before the Court was the same as that given in the preliminary enquiry which was published at the time, (with some trifling discrepancies, which the Hon'ble Judge remarked was not to be wondered at, considering the manner in which they were obliged to have the depositions taken), and as the evidence as well as the finding of the Court will contain all points of interest bearing on the case, it is unnecessary to give at present all the evidence again in full.

The prisoners were named as follows : (1) Lo Affong, (2) Wang Ahloo, (3) Foang Absung, (4) Tien Alien, (5) Ching Affoo, (6) Oang Affoo, (7) Kroang Absi, (8) Chin Alao, (9) Chang Along, (10) Chan Choanghi, (11) Liwa Chang, (12) Chin Ahyuo, (13) Chang Assye, (14) Chang Akoang, and (15) Long Ayto.

They were arraigned on a charge of wilful murder of one ChowAffoo,and in another count with having [illegible] ng. The prosecution was conducted by [illegible] structed by Mr. Hore— conducted by Mr. Scoble instructed by Mr. Hare— and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Ogilvie.

Chin Akeem, interpreter to No 2 gang on the Island of Elephanta, deposed to Ching Affoo having brought deceased to the bungalow on the 17th August : 20 or 30 men were in the room : some words arose, and Foang Absung (No. 3) struck Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer, who after receiving the blow ran under the table, which was in the centre of the room : the witness upon seeing, this went out for the purpose of fetching one or some of the European Overseers. He was afraid to return and went and hid himself. He recollected stating before the Magistrate that [illegible] Chow, Affoo was first struck the other men rush[illegible] Foang Absung had a knife in one hand and [illegible]er in the other. Liwa Chang (No. 11) pull[illegible] from under the table by the pig-tail : [illegible]foo (No. 5) was standing on the [illegible]crowd by calling out "Taalo", [illegible] Affong (No. 1) was there. I [illegible] Affoo made trade [illegible]bringing over [illegible] there had [illegible] the men [illegible] Witness [illegible]ey was [illegible]credit, [illegible]henced [illegible]e were [illegible]outside. [illegible]t know [illegible]which [illegible]bamboo [illegible]a severe [illegible]ike, not [illegible]existed [illegible]was [illegible]nt of [illegible]d not [illegible]d all

struck him with a piece of firewood as they were dragging him along. Chang Assye (No. 13) was sitting upon the table when Chow Affoo was under it. Tien Alien (No. 4) struck deceased with a stick. Kroang Absi (No. 7,) struck him with a stone : this was outside the house : plenty of men struck with stones but witness don't know them. Recollects a European Overseer coming and telling them not to strike. Witness went and called the Portuguese doctor and assisted to take deceased towards the hospital. As they were going the men around said "beat him, don't take him to hospital, kill him." Ching Affoo (No. 5,) called out "Taasee," kill him. Deceased was carried as far as the place known as the old Banian stores, where there was a rush made. Deceased was parted from his friends, and the crowd commenced stoning him. Wang Ahloo and Kroang Absi (Nos. 2 and 7) struck with large stones, and the brains of deceased came out : plenty of stones were thrown, but Nos. 2 and 7 were the principals. The deceased died and they tied his hands and feet, put a bamboo through and fastening his tail to it, carried him away and buried him. Witness did not follow but saw a European do so. Two days after the police came, and witness went with them to the old Banian store, where they picked up a portion of a jacket belonging to deceased, and the stones before the Court all covered with blood. The piece of cadjan before the Court was pulled down by deceased when he crawled into the stores : he put it over his head to keep off the stones thrown at him : it is also marked with blood. Witness was not aware of any ill feeling existing between deceased and the men on the island ; they were indebted to him more than Rs 400. Had been partner with deceased. Chow Affoo was a friend : he had taken care of witness when he was sick, and witness had returned the obligation by advancing money for the purpose of trade. There can be no doubt of his death. No one could live after receiving such injuries. Blood and white stuff came from his head. This witness deposed to No. 7 having been most active in the assault upon deceased.

Long Akyung swore to having witnessed Chow Affoo (No 5) strike deceased with a bottle upon the head whilst in the bungalow.

Wong Achin stated that Ching Affoo (No. 5,) had called deceased to his bungalow. No. 5 had started in business himself and had told Chow Affoo to bring no more supplies to the island as it interfered with his profits. No. 3 then struck deceased with a hammer. No. 7 struck with his hand in the bungalow and with stones outside. No. 11 dragged him from under the table. It was No. 7 who prevented them taking deceased hospital.

Yong Koing, upon being called said, he was afraid to give evidence as a man in Court, a christianized Chinamen, rejoicing in the name of James Surrey, who had brought all the Chinamen to Bombay, had threatened him : this Surrey denied, he was ordered not to leave the Court, and told by the Judge if anything of the kind was proved against him he would be punished. This witness identified Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 11 as those who were forward in the assault on deceased, and corroborated the foregoing evidence.

Others were called whose evidence was similar. Peryarak Crustna accompanied the Superintendent and Magistrate of the district to Elephanta and proved the finding of the jacket of the deceased, the cadjan and stones marked with blood, also to the appearance of the ground where the last stoning took place, which bore evidence of a struggle, and what appeared to be a pool of blood which had partially soaked into the ground, in a kind of hollow which looked as though a man had there fallen and been pressed into the soil. They were unable to find the body of deceased.

Richard Smith, European Overseer on the island, went to Ching Affoo and told him to turn the men to : there was a great noise going on : the bungalow was full. Ching Affoo said "all men no wanchee work to day : no." Witness left at that time as the Europeans on the island were few and unarmed, and were not capable of coping with the Chinamen, who appeared very much excited. A short time after he saw a circle of men in front of Ching Affoo's bungalow, and upon going there found Chow Affoo lying on a sheet of corrugated iron bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. Witness called Affoo and told him to take the man to the hospital, he murmured something and turned away. The doctor came and he and some Chinamen led Chow Affoo towards the hospital. Witness told Ching Affoo it would be a serious case for him and : he did not mind for the Court to be hung. He asked if the wounded man would live, upon witness saying "yes if he was left alone," Ching Affoo replied "I no wanchee that man to live, all pieces man no wanchee, want to make kill, he make plenty [illegible]ching : No. 1 gang, No. 2 gang, all wanchee make kill." [illegible]ing this the wounded man was being led [illegible] hospital, there was then a great shout from above, [illegible] rush of a mob of Chinaman who separated the [illegible]on his friends : they all had sticks or stones and called to me to "wylo," witness called out "man, man," which means stop, they paid no attention. No. 7 had a large stone in his hand and motioned those around to stand aside and for the purpose of having more room for the throw. Witness called to Affoo and told him to call off the men if they would all catch rope on their necks, he said "I will kill that man : all pieces men kill ; 1, 2, and 3 gang mean to kill him." Witness went towards the Banian stores when Oang Affoo (No. 6,) rushed towards him with a stone and called to him to "wylo." others were coming also and witness turned off the road : on turning again he saw No. 6 throw stones at what appeared a human body then lying in the Banian stores, but was not sufficiently near at the time to be able to say if there was any life in it or not. Whilst talking to another European whom he met Affoo came up and said "if summons come for us on account of this, all pieces man kill him who bring, make fum fum with him."

Robert McConnell corroborated the above ; as also to [illegible] seen the man buried. He went to the spot the following morning but the body had been removed and nothing was found but a portion of his tail. He saw the head of the man fractured, and identified Nos. 2 and 12 as forward in throwing the stones. No 2 ordered him away. No 3 pulled away the matting from deceased when he covered his head with it.

Henry Gabler, European Overseer, swore to Nos. 2,7, 10, 12, 14 and 15. No. 12 was one of the four who carried the body to the grave.

Frederick Andres, Josiah Abraham and three Manilla [illegible]ed the foregoing testimony, and swore [illegible]gers corroborate except No. 1, as having an active to all the prisoners. Chow Affoo. The Apothecary John [illegible] part in the death of himself by the [illegible] in such Braganza acknowledged the state of [illegible] having been in a fright, that all he could [illegible]s that he was assisting the deceased towards the hospital when they were violently parted, but he could not recognise by whom. He said the mob had no weapons in their hands, nothing but sticks and stones which he did not admit to be weapons.

This being the case for the prosecution, the Judge observed that by the Mofussil law, counsel for the defence were allowed to address the Court after the examination of his witnesses. Mr Scoble said it was not the practice in the English Courts, but he never thought less though it a very good practice, especially for counsel, who when making a speech before their witnesses had been heard, might state facts which were not eventually borne out by the evidence.

Six witnesses were called on behalf of Ching Affoo whoall swore that he and deceased were friends, and that when the row commenced he had tried to prevent the men from beating Chow Affoo.

Two witnesses came on behalf of Lo Ahfong (No 1) but Mr. Scoble said that as no case had been made out against him he did not see the need of calling them.

Mr. Hayller, for the defence, then rose and addressed the Court on behalf of the unfortunate men for whom he appeared, he said he had an arduous task which he felt, and had to contend against the embarrassment of the fact of some inconsistency in the evidence of the witnesses for the defence : but whatever occurred they would have had the benefit of a most careful investigation. Mr. Scoble for the Crown had been most indulgent and had not pressed technically where he might have done so. The learned counsel said he laboured under disadvantage in this case in being half instructed, those for whom he appeared were half savages, and although he had endeavoured to communicate with the man Ching Affoo, who was supposed to be the best interpreter amongst them, he had been wholly unable to do so. He begged theCourt to observe, that he a limited the outrage to have been committed, but had they the real perpetrators before them ? and they must be sure, in a case where conviction leads to death, to be careful in admitting evidence which was not conclusive, and the part taken by some would confer different degrees of guilt, some had taken an active, some a passive part. He submitted that Ching Affoo (No. 5) had taken the latter. His witnesses had stated that he had tried to prevent the outrage. Mr. Smith, who was stationed to prevent the holding forth to the men. Affoo was on the table manner, but Mr. Smith did not understand the language [illegible]ched Affoo spoke, and because he appeared excited that was no proof of guilt. There was then the question of identity. Any one could see how much these people resembled each other, it would be difficult to recognize them ordinarily, how much more difficult would it be when every body was excited and, as the overseers had admitted, in fear for their personal safety. The learned counsel here went through the evidence, pointing out the discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses, and remarked that the fact of the man having been taken away and buried by the prisoners was no act of guilt,and was in no way connectedwith the charge,and should not be allowed to dwell in the minds of the Court : the man also had not been proved dead, or who committed the deed : the act for which they stood arraigned was committed on the throwing of the last stone : they saw how much alike those Chinamen were, and recognition must be doubtful. There were also descrepancies in the evidence of the Europeans, and discrepancies should be carefully looked to. The Europeans coming on the island in a state of confusion at the time, their lives endangered, and it was not to be imagined that a cool and collected statement could be made. One European states the nature of the wounds, the doctor declares he could not make them out on account of the blood ; and they all appear to differ as to the face of deceased being in their hands or not. Again the evidence of the Chinamen was suspiciously alike : it bears upon the face of it the traces of having been previously arranged. They state nothing but the fact of one man striking with a hammer, and one with a bottle : they cannot speak with certainty to anything else : they were evidently in an opposite faction to the prisoners, and they in Court all knew how lightly life is held by Chinamen. The evidence of the Chinese witnesses appeared to have been too eagerly given to be true: they scarcely waited for the question. The interpretation was also defective, there was no competent knowledge of English, and he (the learned counsel) was at a disadvantage in not being able to put questions in cross-examination sufficiently rapid. All this he hoped the Court would take into consideration, and as the English law gave the prisoner the benefit of a doubt, he confidently relied upon their doing it in this instance. Against No. 1 there was no evidence, so the time need not be employed in speaking on his behalf. Against No. 2 it appears heavier, but by one witness it is stated he threw the fatal stone : another states it was thrown by No. 7. One states [illegible] 2 pushed the wounded man down, another swears [illegible]as No. 7. Some say the man was struck down by a [illegible], others that he was shoved down. Such loose [illegible]ce should not have way, and he would leave it to [illegible]ful consideration of the Court. No. 3, it is [illegible] a blow with the hammer, but the witness [illegible] state of terror he was in at the time. [illegible] went and laid himself ; and [illegible] upon to convict a man [illegible] from the bungalow : and herethe learned counsel said he had most cause to lament that the Assessors were deprived of the value of summing up of the evidence by the Judge as he understood it was only allowed to Juries, not to Assessors, andit was a great hardship to them. No. 4, it was said, had struck the man outside the bungalow ; but it was not known whether by stick or stone ; and he would ask for an acquittal ; for among so many prisoners there would be sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice. Against Ching Affoo (No. 5) the only evidence consists in a jealous feeling in a matter of trade, and that is not supported by good evidence ; they have heard it stated that he and deceased were good friends, that whilst they were talking some men rushed in and committed the assault. The Europeans only state their impressions as to the subject, of Affoo's language in the room. The witnesses for the defence say he was telling them not to make a noise. The evidence of the Europeans would lead them to believe that from conversation with No. 5 he wished for the man's death ; but what had he said to Mr. Smith, "all piecee men killed him," it was not likely he would have said, as it was reported, "I want to kill that man," it was perfectly plain he had not taken an active part in the matter. With No. 6 the evidence is very slight, he it is said only cried out "taalo." Mr. Smith said he saw him with a stone, but does not say what he did with it; he also told Smith to "wylo," he might have called out merely for Smith's safety; he also is said to have thrown a stone at the body, but is not said to have hit it. No. 7 is said to have thrown the last stone In such confusion it was impossible to say ; There was nothing against No 8 of importance; he is only said to have cried "taalo." No 9 is said to have thrown stones outside, this is not to be credited as some of the Europeans had said no assault was committed between the bungalow and the stores. No. 10 has very slight evidence against him, he cried "taalo" and threw stones at the Banian stores. No 11 is said to have pulled the man from under the table ; there is no European evidence of the fact. No 12 has very little against him. He is said to have thrown a large stone ; but another witness said it was Nos. 2 and 3 did it, and it was for the Court to consider what weight to attach to such evidence. No 13 was in the bungalow but did nothing : cried "taalo": was said to have helped to drag the man from the bungalow ; but all could not have done it, and he hoped they would give him the benefit of any doubt : assisting to carry the body to the grave would not bear against him, some said he stopped the man going to the hospital, another said it was No. 7 ; and that doubt ought to tell in his favour. No 14 was a mere boy, and could hardly be convicted of an outrage of this kind : he evidently could have had no notion of the gravity of the act, he has been laughing in the dock during the trial, and considers the whole evidently as a joke. No. 15 simply threw stones, but it is not known with what effect. The learned counsel concluded by saying that he could do nothing more than now submit the case to the consideration of the Court. He hoped that he would take into his consideration the education of these wretched beings. They could not be convicted as civilised persons on the same charge : if they were convicted, he hoped that it would be accompanied with recommendation to mercy, that the Lyncyak Crustna accompanied the Superintendent and Magistrate of the district to Elephanta and proved the finding of the jacket of the deceased, the cadjan and stones marked with blood, also to the appearance of the ground where the last stoning took place, which bore evidence of a struggle, and what appeared to be a pool of blood which had partially soaked into the ground, in a kind of hollow which looked as though a man had there fallen and been pressed into the soil. They were unable to find the body of deceased.

The learned Judge said the evidence was of such a length, and as he intended going very carefully over it, he would therefore postpone his judgment until the 21st instant, by which time copies of the evidence would be in readiness for the High Court, and the whole could then be sent together.

Judgment to be delivered on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—12TH SEPTEMBER.
(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Allarukhia Soomar vs. *Mahanundram Ramjun.*

POLICY OF INSURANCE.—This was an action instituted by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 215-11, being his share at nineteen and quarter per cent. on the loss of Rs. 720-12, sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of his piece goods which were shipped per *Gunga Pursaud* being damaged during the voyage from Bombay to Bunder Abbas, and which said goods the defendants had insured by a Policy of Insurance dated 28th September 1859 to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Lynch appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

In defence Mr. Nusserwanjee denied the whole transaction ; denied having signed the Ploicy of Insurance, and called upon the plaintiff to prove the original shipment of the piece goods as well as the loss in the sea and the liability of the defendant to pay the percentage demanded in the summons.

Jewan Calyan examined.—I am a broker. I know the parties. I recollect effecting this Policy of Insurance on goods belonging to the plaintiff. They were shipped from Bombay to Bunder Abbas. Mahanundram Ramjus is the name of a firm. The former Moonim of that firm had signed this Policy. I took the protest to Jayram, the cashier of the firm, and he had agreed to settle the dispute.

Plaintiff.—The goods belonged to me. They were shipped for Bunder Abbas. The broker effected the Policy of Insurance. I sent the protest to the defendant through the broker My goods were lost in the sea.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee.—I did not see the pattimar *Dowlut Pursaud*. I know nothing of the loss of the goods personally.

The plaintiff having no further evidence, the Court nonsuited his claim.

Plaintiff nonsuited with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAND STAND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Report says, though I cannot vouch for the truth, that the Band Stand on the Esplanade is about to be removed to somewhere near Parell. Should this report be correct, allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to suggest the necessity of fixing the benches, which now encircle the Band Stand, to the wall on the sea-side. These benches were formerly standing on the glacis of the late Ramparts ; and have all along been the resort of hundreds of pedestrians who visit the Esplanade every morning and evening for recreation and for the benefit of their health.

P. B. C.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Bora Musjid Street, in the Fort, is in a horrible condition. It is strewed with mud, filth, and refuse of almost every description, and with stagnant pools of dirty water. These, no doubt, are the hot-beds of malaria, which ought, as soon as possible, to be counteracted before the hot month of October sets in. The street, besides, narrow as it is, is every day obstructed for hours by horses and carriages of the people inhabiting it. These are sources of the greatest inconvenience to men, women, and children who pass and repass at all hours of the day. I hope these lines will attract the attention of the

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

A PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It may not be out of place to call attention to McDougal's Disenfecting Powder. I have for some time past used it in my bath-rooms, bed-rooms, servants-rooms, stables, and any hole and corner likely to hold foul air, and with the most beneficial effects.

At first I tried chloride of lime and Condy's fluid but found them expensive.—I intend to use McDougal's powder of Rs. 6 per ¼ cwt. Every morning I place about one table spoonful, in each bath-room ; once a week (Saturday) about ½ oz. in each bed-room on a soup plate—and about 2 oz. in the stable and each out-house.

When cholera is about I am more, and during the late outbreak had only one case in my compound (although very bad all round my house) which recovered under treatment of Dr. Leith's mixture and mustard plasters.

One great benefit I derive is that flies and ticks forsake the stable and leave the horses in perfect peace.

T. G.

SPORTING.

THE DECCAN MONSOON MEETING, 1864.

Fourth Day, Tuesday, 13th September, 1864.

THE Races of yesterday were very good—and we have been informed, that large amounts changed hands. Of course, we cannot be expected to give a detailed account to-night—the greater portion of our Staff having gone to the Sassoon Ball. Meanwhile, the following facts and figures will suffice for sporting men :—

1ST RACE.—*Dapoorie Stakes.* Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. For all Horses 13-3 and under. 9½ stone. 7lbs. deducted for every inch under. 1 mile. Winners of *Galloway Plate* on 4th day excluded.

Mr. Shepherd's	g a g Multum-in-Parvo. Rowjee ...	1
Mr. Gilbert's	g a g Jutland ..... Cassim ...	2
Mr. B.'s	g a g Bijon ..... A. Rissack	3

Time—2m. 0s.

2ND RACE.—*The Galloway Plate.* Rs. 400 from the Fund. Entrance 5 G. M. 14 hands to carry 9 stone. Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 5lbs. 1½ miles. To close and name on 15th Aug. Half entrance if entered and named by 1st May.

L. H. Aga Khan's	b a g Jairan ..... Emaum ...	1
Mr. Shepherd's	g a g Grey Jacket ..... Rowjee ...	2
Mr. St. John's	c a g Sultan ..... Steggles ...	3
Mr. Macleod's	g a g Taku ..... Beverley	

Time—2m. 55s.

3RD RACE—*Bombay Merchant's Purse.* Rs. 1000. For all ho[illegible] ... 4

The Hajee's [illegible] Weight for age. 2 miles.

[illegible]heesman's ..... c a h Raby ..... Abdool Rissack 1
g a h Denmark ..... Mr. Lloyd 2

Time—4m. 0s.

FOURTH RACE—*H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.* Rs. 500. For all Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Maiforallowed 5 lbs. 15 G. M. entrance. 5 G.M. hcp. To close and name 1st June 1864 ; but dos may enter until 1st September, upon diffe stakes and forefeit. Three horses, from wient owners, to start, or the *Purse* will be H.neld.

H. Aga Khan's ..... g a h Mah ..... Gooch

Walked over.

BENGAL.

We are glad to hear that the medical profession throughout this Presidency are liberally responding to the call of the Llewellyn Testimonial Committee, and that the subscriptions already realised approach Rs. 3,000. There is now every certainty of the medical profession in India coming nobly forward to do honour to the memory of their deceased brother, by erecting such a testimonial as will show to future times the pride which they appreciate his courage and devotion to duty.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 7.*

THE 7 A. M. down train to Canningtown, on Saturday last, when about four miles from its destination, came into contact with rather an unexpected obstacle in the shape of an Alligator which was crossing the line. The collision ended, of course, in favour of the steam power, the animal being killed upon the spot. Our friend *Pips* has hinted to us that the poor beast had got frightened at an article in our paper a few days ago, regarding the transfer of Alligators to Australia, and was in consequence endeavouring to hide himself from the Secretary to the Australia Acclimatization Society. Be this as it may, the story of his peculiar fate is a fact.—*Id.*

THE Viceroy has ruled that a life pension of Rs. 576 per annum is to be paid to the Begum Nawab Ikhleel Muhul for her interest in the Secunder Bagh, on the clear understanding that it is to cease absolutely on her death.—*Englishman, Sept. 7.*

NOT long ago George Jacobs, the head clerk in the office of Captain Horace Browne, Magistrate of Rangoon, embezzled the sum of Rs. 5,320-10. Some peculiarity in the case caused a reference to the Viceroy, and His Excellency has decided that the sum is to be refunded by Captain Browne in deductions from his salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, as that officer's explanation of the embezzlement is considered by no means satisfactory. The Viceroy considers that the embezzlement was in a great measure facilitated by the undue reliance placed by Captain Browne in a worthless man, who lived notoriously beyond his means.—*Id.*

In reply to some communications from Burmah the Governor General has ordered that the Burmese Government are to be informed that the case of Mr. Stewart, alluded to by us some time back, is a serious one, and must be thoroughly investigated and settled as soon as possible. It has also been arranged to exempt Dr. Williams, the agent at Mondalay, and such of his servants as may be British subjects, from the jurisdiction of the Burmese Courts, but such as are Burmese are to be handed over to the Burmese tribunal, should any offence be committed by them. We hear too, that Dr. Williams has been slightly censured for entering upon the subject of mutual interchange of criminals when not authorised to do so.—*Id.*

By the arrival of the *Persia*, we are in the receipt of files of Rangoon and Moulmein Papers to the 26th and 27th ultimo. From Rangoon there is very little of [illegible] to report. We see, however, that [illegible] who lately off[illegible]

ciated as Postmaster of Calcutta, in the temporary absence of Mr. McGowan, has taken over the office of Chief Inspecting Postmaster in British Burmah. Mr. Sutherland, a Civil Engineer in Rangoon, has succeeded in obtaining the contract for the erection of the New Pile-Wharf, which is to be completed within eighteen months at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,17,933. In the published trade returns of the Arrakan division, we see evident signs of increasing prosperity The results of the first quarter of the present official year, as compared with the same period last years, are as follows :—

	1863-64	1864-65
Total trade.....	11,16,969	18,25,240
Customs Duties.....	78,236	22,109

showing the gratifying fact of an increase in value, during the later period, of over seven lakhs of rupees. The nett collection of customs having of course been reduced owing to the change made in the tariff at the commencement of the financial year. The principal articles of export were rice and paddy, tobacco, hides, timber, and cutch. The *Mualmein Observer* records the loss of a fine American ship named the *Australia* of 534 tons burden, she having grounded on the sands near Amherst, while on her homeward voyage. What renders the accident more unfortunate is, that a pilot was in charge of her at the time. On this subject, the *Advertiser* says, more forcibly than grammatically :—

These casualties occurring so rapidly in succession to one another, and at Amherst, where the Sands are liable to shift, and to appear at the various stages of the tides, are indications of laxity somewhere. The necessity for more frequent surveys, and the channels properly buoyed off, is more apparent than ever. The Master Attendant, if not able to visit the channels once a week, or twice a month, ought to have the services of an Assistant, whose sole business would be to watch the changes of the river, and to be constantly out, noting the shoals that may be forthcoming.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE 18TH HUSSARS.—The detachment of this regiment which arrived here by the *Winchester* on Tuesday last will disembark this morning at 10 o'clock, after which the men will at once proceed to the Madras Railway station *en route* for Bangalore.—*Times, September 8.*

ANOTHER MAN-EATER.—We observe that the Government in answer to a letter from J. I. Minchin, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 100, for the destruction of a man-eating Tiger in the neighbourhood of Poollalachervoo of Cumbum Talook. The animal is reported to have killed and eaten several men.—*Id.*

THE BRITISH AND NETHERLANDS INDIA BANK.—We understand that the capital of this newly announced Bank, the operations of which are to be more particularly carried on in this Presidency, owing to the large increase in our export and import trade has been fully subscribed, numerous applications having been received from Holland. The subscription list for the provinces and abroad closed on the 10th ultimo, having been closed for London applications on the previous Thursday, the 4th of August.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE SEPOYS AND RIFLE INSTRUCTION.—We learn from Poona that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has issued instructions that such regiments of the Native army as have been armed with the Enfield Rifle, shall follow the regulations for Musketry Instructions as laid down in the Book of Regulations, dated Horse Guards, 1st February, 1859, so far as they may be made applicable to Native corps. Musketry Instructors will be appointed to each regiment on the usual allowance for the period of six months, after which it is expected that the officers will be able to take upon themselves the whole instruction of the men. One Havildar instructor, on full salary of Rs. 5 monthly and an Assistant on Rs. 3 will be allowed to each corps. The Senior Inspector of Musketry will issue the detailed instructions for the commencement and prosecution of drills. If desired, two European Serjeant Instructors will be allowed for a period of six months to teach the non-commissioned officers of a regiment. We hardly like the notion of instructing Sepoys, however few it may be, in the art of shooting dexterously.—*Sindian, Sept. 7.*

EQUAL-HANDED JUSTICE.—A private letter which has reached us from Mhow tells us of a rather strange occurrence which came to pass the other day in the Artillery stationed there. A gunner of a married man—asked the Canteen Sergeant to [illegible] him as a waiter, but the Sergeant refused to [illegible] so on the ground that the man was not trustworthy [illegible] This refusal so irritated the unmanage[illegible] ful app[illegible] ruin him [illegible] for a bo[illegible] that he fo[illegible] contrari, and in a day or [illegible] The pittle of liquor from the [illegible] Corpoy to very stringent ord[illegible] the Sergeant took his prize [illegible] ported and called him to [illegible] geant'geant's transgression. [illegible] tried to the regimental auth[illegible] no less a[illegible] placed under arre[illegible] tify ay court martial. At[illegible] tence than twenty-six men ca[illegible] ner gainst him. He was fou[illegible] a bd to be reduced to the ran[illegible] by but every man who depos[illegible] ed dittle of liquor from the can[illegible] nced the Commanding officer, [illegible] seven days' imprisonment in the cells, not for having purchased the liquor, but for having drank it, in the Barrack-room. This is a severe punishment but no doubt it was the Commanding Officer's object to mark his disapprobation of the low treachery which wrought the Sergeant's ruin, and we cheerfully commend his proceeding as a very just one.—*Id.*

THE "TIMES" AND THE RECENT SPECULATIVE MANIA.

(From the Money Market Review.)

IF power and responsibility are, as they are believed to be, indissolubly associated together in some way, our great contemporary the *Times* has verily much to answer for. With its great circulation and greater repute, built up as they both have been by the application of years of time and talent, and the expenditure of enormous capital, it *might* have exercised an influence during the recent mania which might have been of inestimable service to the country. It might have taken the trouble and applied its talent to ascertain the true nature, origin, and causes of that mania, and to have expounded from time to time its ligitimate scope and beneficial objects, as well as its injurious and dangerous tendencies. It might have shown in what direction capital and credit could be most advantageously employed, and within what limits, and in what other directions, or beyond what limits, the spirit of enterprise would be dangerous or might become the source of danger. But the *Times* seems never to have comprehended the real nature of the case, or to have understood the financial phenomena of the period. It has assumed the right, and has freely exercised its power, to stigmatise and denounce, but has utterly ignored its obligation to investigate and instruct, and its privilege to guide and counsel. Its only notion seems to have been that speculative enterprise is a wild, irrational, disreputable, and dangerous thing, which only rash or dishonest adventurers ever engage in, and, therefore, that it ought to be denounced *ab initio* as wicked, abominable, and dangerous. It led to a crisis and a panic in 1847, and, of course, according to the *Times'* traditions, it must lead to a crisis and a panic again.

According to our views, speculative enterprise is the simple and natural consequence of an accumulation of profits, in the shape of floating capital, which has become larger than the ordinary channels of commerce and finance can absorb or employ. That capital, therefore, is driven to the necessity, if we may so express it, of enlarging the sphere, on field for its profitable employment by the creation and support of new enterprises. That is not an evil in itself, nor need it, necessarily, become the parent of evil. It is, on the contrary, a great national good, and as certainly becomes the parent of great national benefits. But though, good in itself, it has, like everything else that is good, a tendency to excess, and therein a tendency to evil. If the accumulation be very considerable, the new projects will be very numerous, and the competing rush for investments and profit will be proportionately great, and the eagerness will assume the character of a temporary mania. Even that extremity is just as natural, and, perhaps, as inevitable, as a thousand other natural phenomena which are daily developing around us. At all events, the duty of the financial writer, under such circumstances, is tolerably plain, and it is equally clear that the policy indicated during the earlier part of such a period may be essentially different to that indicated towards its close. To give a fair and discriminating support and encouragement to all legitimate enterprise in order that the surplus capital of the country might be the more speedily absorbed in them, to the exclusion of other and less worthy schemes, which would be sure to follow after, appeared to us to be the right thing to do, and that has been the policy and conduct of the Money Market Review. To denounce from the beginning all new projects, to be and with opprobrious epithets all who engaged in them, and to be continually croaking and warning about a coming panic, when there was no shadow of symptom or indication of a panic to come—that has been the policy of the *Times*. It was a policy which, if its warnings had been heeded, was admirably calculated to damage an immense amount of most legitimate commercial enterprise, and to drive from the field all the more respectable operators in favour of the more adventurous but less scrupulous. And that is the policy which, in humble imitation of the *Times*, or in accordance with their recognised traditions, has been adopted by almost every other journal in London. All of these (with perhaps one single exception) have at one time or other, and some of them many times, predicted a

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne l'est laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9. RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the ma tication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE :—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Mouths by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland ..... do. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. ..... 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Canton, Manilla, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on demand at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PERESHOO CASSCUBHOY, Esq.
London Bankers.

The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight... ... ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand do. ... ... 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 50,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

In the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and their Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent. commission.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" Sight ..... 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. "
" 3 do. ..... 2-69 " "
" Sight ..... 2-52 " "
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland ..... do. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. L. RICARDO, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MACKILLOP, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1½d.
do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand ... ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... ... 4 "
" 12 " ... ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of 1per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTONY MORRISON Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DARNELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BASING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORY FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable FRERAMJEE HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER .....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight... ... ...2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three " ... ...2s. 0d. do.
Two " ... ...1s. 11½d. do.
One " ... ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.... ...1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying, any terms ... FIXED Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Local Branches on 7 days' notice of withdrawal on either side and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case is a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £334,000.—(Rs. 2,340,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on, London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " " 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
" On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited in Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest is allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all Companies being connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to months' notice.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances through the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to be credited.

The Bo... Securities, Shares in Banks and other ... alizes the Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

On ... per cent.
On ... ¼ per cent.
On ... ¼ "
Custo...

...e Bank (Limited,) Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoon...s payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays.....10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Bills on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted house in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864 J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH,
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

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2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

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5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

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Lid within six months at the discretion of the Board. ...ecs. Policies for the whole ... ...of Life, which have ...puin force for the full period of five years, will be ...xed by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the ... at two-thirds of their estimated value.

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